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Zimbabwe quarrels increase

SALISBURY, June 9 (AFP) — Fighting among rival Rhodesian Nationalist guerrilla factions based in Mozambique has reached "large scale" proportions with Mozambique's Frelimo forces under orders to intervene, Rhodesian radio reported last night.

Quoting sources in Maputo, the Mozambique capital, the radio said several "terrorists" had been killed in camps close to the Rhodesian border. Frelimo (Mozambique Liberation Front) forces were on alert, it said.

Denktash makes new proposal

MA, June 9 (AFP) — Turkish-Cypriot leader Denktash today proposed that the United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus be reduced and 1 to patrolling the line between the Turkish and Greek communities.

Denktash's proposal clashes with that of the Cypriot community, which says the U.N. should be permitted to enter the Turkish-held part of the island and visit Greek communities isolated in the Carpassia region.



King Hussein and Queen Alya chat with their Japanese guests at port Wednesday. (JNA photo).

Japanese Crown Prince, Princess arrive for 4-day state visit

(Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Alya Wednesday afternoon received at Amman the Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko who arrived here for a four-day visit on behalf of Hirohito in return for the visit paid by King Hussein to Alya to Japan last March.

Imperial couple was also received by Prince Mohammed Zeid Rifai and top civilian and military officials. Hussein and his Imperial guests reviewed the honourer which the Imperial couple shook hands with ex-ministers, high ranking officials, Japanese embassy members and a number of Japanese residents in Jordan.

After a short rest at the airport, the Royal procession and guests headed to the guest palace. Imperial couple were later received at the Royal Palace by Hussein and Queen Alya.

During their stay here, the Imperial couple will look over progress in various fields, visit tourist sites and meet the Mayor of Amman, Mr. Mohammad Toukan, the Mayor of the capital.

Relations between Jordan and Japan were bolstered by a visit of Crown Prince Hassan to Japan in May 1974, as decided to exchange diplomatic representation between the two countries at ambassadorial level.

Economic and technical cooperation with Japan is a corner stone of bilateral relations. Jordanian phosphates exports to Japan in September 1974 by 180 per cent as compared to the same month in 1973.

Imports from Japan also increased by 16 per cent in the same period. Major items imported from Japan include cotton and silk textiles, heavy equipment and machinery.

Hussein and Queen Alya later held a dinner banquet at the Royal Palace for the Japanese couple. Remarks at the banquet, King Hussein welcomed the Crown Prince and his wife to Jordan, saying that achieved a miracle in its progress which was witnessed world over.

King stressed the importance of economic cooperation between Jordan and Japan so as to learn from the Japanese experience.

During his speech, the Japanese Crown Prince expressed his pleasure in visiting Jordan, and praised the Islamic heritage which had a great historical impact on the world.

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USSR calls for end to foreign intervention in Lebanon

MOSCOW, June 9 (R). — The Soviet Union today called for an end to foreign intervention in the Lebanese war and demanded an immediate ceasefire.

A statement issued by the government news agency Tass said the Lebanese crisis was ceasing to be an internal matter.

The French offer to send troops and the presence of the U.S. Sixth Fleet "close to Lebanese shores" demonstrated this, it said.

Without naming any country, the statement said the Soviet Union was as interested in Lebanese events as any other nation and attacked foreign powers which it said had threatened military interference.

Syria had repeatedly said its troops had intervened to stop the bloodshed, the statement continued.

"Nevertheless, notice should be called to the fact that bloodshed continued in Lebanon today and blood flows in even greater streams," it said.

The Soviet Union has so far refrained from taking sides on the fighting between Syrian-backed forces and the Palestinian-leftist alliance.

(Continued on page 6)

Amid fighting everywhere Jalloud seeks ceasefire in Beirut

BEIRUT, June 9 (R) — Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, who spent a harrowing night under shellfire at Beirut airport, today tried to bring about a ceasefire between Syria and the Palestinian-leftist alliance fighting its intervention in Lebanon.

While he made contact with a number of factions, shelling continued in the capital, and Beirut radio went off the air after 18 heavy mortars landed in its vicinity.

Some time before it lapsed into silence, the leftist-controlled radio said Syria had agreed to a ceasefire in Lebanon. Although there was a lull after a horrific night of shelling, there was never any sign that a truce would take hold.

Leftwing radio stations reported more fighting in the ports of Sidon and Tripoli. Syrian tanks were still on the mountain highway a few miles above leftist leader Kamal Junblatt's stronghold of Alep.

In the mountains east of Beirut, military operations were almost at a standstill, with all sides holding their positions.

Syrian tanks were entrenched in the summer resort area of Ruqayyat, Sofar and Bhamdoun, while the leftist forces remained

in the stronghold of Alep, 10 kms away.

Eyewitnesses said the tank force did not appear to be planning an immediate advance and the atmosphere there was relaxed, despite signs of heavy damage in yesterday's fighting.

It was still too early to evaluate the chances of success for Major Jalloud's mediation efforts.

Public statements of intent by the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies suggest that both intend to fight a last-ditch battle rather than give in.

Beirut is already feeling the effects of siege conditions. Water is scarce, electricity is cut for most of the time, there is hardly any petrol, and bread queues stretch 50 metres from the doorways of bakeries.

Beirut Radio accused Lebanese right-wingers in east Beirut of shelling the predominantly Moslem western area of the city.

Two 155-millimetre mortar bombs landed on the nurses' home of the American University Hospital around dawn.

A U.S. defence attache said they had been fired from the heavily Christian eastern part of the city. Another hospital nearby was also hit.

Major Jalloud, who flew in last night by helicopter from Damascus, was pinned down overnight at Beirut airport by heavy shellfire. He reached the Algerian embassy early today and was making his mediation contacts from there.

The leftwing Nasserite radio charged that pro-Syrian factions had shelled residential quarters in Tripoli. Syrian forces trying to enter Sidon had also been beaten back and were shelling the town and nearby camps, the radio claimed.

There were no independent confirmations of the Tripoli report, but Agence France Presse, in an on-the-spot report, verified the Sidon situation.

Combined leftist and Palestinian forces were reported attacking Syrian tanks in Sidon.

The Voice of Palestine radio said Israeli artillery meanwhile had shelled targets along Lebanon's southern border, including the villages of Ain Kinya and Hasbani.

Beirut Radio accused the rightwing factions loyal to President Suleiman Franjeh of shelling west Beirut in an effort to revive tension just as a solution was being approached.

The radio said the biggest rightwing faction, the Phalangists, were pressing for a solution and making contact with leftists and Palestinians.

Beirut Radio also reported that Mr. Junblatt had appealed to Arab heads of state to intercede for the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon.

Leftists said tonight that planes had bombed the Ain Al Hilwe Palestinian camp near Sidon, killing six children.

In Beirut, eyewitnesses reported shooting near the airport and Palestinian sources said leftists and commandos were trying to take over the airport area from the Sa'qa guerrillas.

The national teachers college at Beirut's southern gates not far from the airport was burning early today, its flames lighting the sky with a red glow slashed by a tall column of black smoke.

The college, which is situated (Continued on page 6)

Red Cross appeals for more support

GENEVA, June 9 (R). — The International Red Cross Committee (ICRC) said today it would soon have to curtail its humanitarian activities in Lebanon or even pull out unless it received substantial financial support.

Mr. Roger Gallopin, head of the all-Swiss neutral committee, told foreign diplomats accredited in Geneva that the ICRC had exhausted the funds at its disposal for its actions in Lebanon and it urgently needed money.

He urged governments to reply quickly and generously to an appeal the committee made last month for 21 million Swiss francs (about £4.6 million) to finance its work in Lebanon over the next four months.

The ICRC has 25 delegates in Lebanon, including 11 Red Cross doctors and nurses from Scandinavian countries running a field hospital in Beirut.

U.S. confirms role in search for Lebanese peace

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 9 (AFP). — United States permanent United Nations representative William Scranton has confirmed here that for the past few weeks the U.S., together with Syria, Egypt, France and other countries, have been actively seeking a solution to the fighting in Lebanon.

Mr. Scranton, speaking to newsmen yesterday, said these peace moves were continuing, and stressed that President Hafez Assad of Syria was undertaking a heavy responsibility.

Replying to a question, Mr. Scranton said that his personal opinion was that it was "almost impossible" to make any progress in reaching a Middle East settlement as long as there was fighting in Lebanon.

He said that President Gerald Ford had told him three times during private talks that he had decided to use every means at the disposal of the U.S. government — despite the consequences to his presidential election campaign — to seek a global settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Meanwhile, the State Department for the first time acknowledged that the initial Syrian military thrust into Lebanon had been reinforced.

A spokesman said "several thousand" Syrian troops had just entered Lebanon, in addition to the 5,000-6,000 already there.

Syrian planes had also flown over Lebanon, the spokesman added, but refused to say if they carried out missions.

He repeated the U.S. position over Lebanon — it was opposed to all foreign military intervention and the partition of the country.

(In Copenhagen the U.S. Under-Secretary of State at the State Department Joseph Sisco told newsmen (Continued on page 6)

Arab peace-keeping force ready to enter Lebanon

CAIRO, June 9 (R). — Arab efforts to restore peace to Lebanon gained momentum today with the announcement that five Arab countries & the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would contribute troops for a joint peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

An Arab League spokesman said the five countries were Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Syria, which already has several thousand troops in Lebanon.

The Arab League peace force to supervise a ceasefire was among proposals put forward at an Arab foreign ministers' meeting called specially to discuss the Lebanese crisis.

A four-man league delegation today went to Damascus to present the plan to Syrian leaders, and returned here tonight.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam joined the delegation on its return to Cairo.

In a later development, Mr. Khaddam met with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat before the Arab League foreign ministers resumed

their session in Cairo tonight.

Arab diplomatic sources said the immediate dispatch of a Syrian-Algerian-Libyan force could be part of the peace-keeping mission.

The sources said the three countries had conferred before the ministerial meeting in an effort to resolve the Lebanese conflict.

They said Egypt and Iraq were not included in the joint force because of each country's differences with Syria.

According to an official Syrian source, the troops are to participate with Syrian forces in "all measures they deem fit to stop the civil war."

Arab League sources said Egypt had also volunteered to join the peace-keeping force, and reports from Baghdad said Iraqi army units had left on an undisclosed mission "to take up their duties on the Arab front to do their national duty."

Observers said the dispatch of other Arab forces appeared to indicate that the Syrian government may be bowing to intense Arab pressure to disentangle itself from the Lebanese quagmire.

Arab League sources said Syrian leaders today agreed to league propositions made in Damascus on an Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, but expressed reservations about the composition of the force and about the technicalities of a Syrian military withdrawal.

There were no immediate details on the strength of the contingents expected Arab diplomats here have spoken of a joint force comprising about 500 men from each of the league's 20 member states but observers considered formation of a force this size unlikely.

Meanwhile, Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud was expected to meet Lebanese and Palestinian leaders in Beirut to win support for a ceasefire agreement between Syrian troops and joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces.

According to radio reports from Beirut, Syria has already agreed to a truce. But these reports conflicted with a statement by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat at last night's meeting here.

Mr. Arafat declared that Syria had threatened a full-scale military attack on Beirut unless the Palestinians gave safe conduct to three Syrian units encircled by Palestinian forces.

(Continued on page 6)

Israel boycotts U.N. meet on Palestine

UNITED NATIONS, June 9 (R). — Israel today boycotted a meeting of the Security Council on the Palestine question at which the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was seated on the same terms as a U.N. member state.

The United States cast the only vote against extending the invitation to the PLO on that basis. As this was procedural, the U.S. vote did not constitute a veto.

France, Britain and Italy abstained. The 11 other members voted to accord the PLO governmental status.

U.S. ambassador Albert Sherer called the Council action a gratuitous departure from the rules. These provide for the participation of groups or individuals to Council proceedings, but not on the same terms as U.N. members.

Mr. Sherer said the U.S. had no objection whatever to hearing Palestinian views, but only on the basis of the rules.

The Council was called into ses-

sion to consider committee recommendations that Israel withdraw by next June from territory occupied in the 1967 war and that a Palestinian state eventually be set up. Israel denounced the committee report and decided to boycott the debate.

Syria joined Egypt, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates and Turkey in submitting separate applications to address the Council.

These were approved without debate or formal vote.

Many other non-members of the Council also asked to take part in the debate, which was opened today by Mr. Medoune Fall of Senegal, Chairman of the 20-nation committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, which drew up the recommendations.

The committee was set up by the General Assembly last year, on Syria's initiative.

Speaking after Ambassador Fall of Senegal had introduced the report of the Palestine rights committee, Mr. Victor Gauci of Malta said that body had recognised that the question of Palestine was "at the heart of the Middle East problem."

Ambassador Ricardo Alarcon of (Continued on page 6)

Israel plans 2 new settlements

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 9 (R). — Two new Israeli settlements are to be established near Jerusalem on the occupied West Bank, officials said here today.

One of the settlements will be a religious kibbutz (collective farm) in Gush Etzion, midway between Jerusalem and Hebron, and the other near the monastery of Latrun, between Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv.

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Un-presidential

The blast against the Palestinians made Tuesday by President Suleiman Franjeh of Lebanon was inopportune, unnecessary, indecorous and rather infantile all around in terms of content and style. And in case there is room among the footnotes of history for our opinion on the remarks made by President Franjeh to a radio station in Lebanon that remains loyal to him, we feel the single most significant factor about the Franjeh verbal attack on the Palestinians is how it demonstrates the fleeting insignificance of words spoken by a human being who long ago surrendered all rightful claim to speak with any moral authority.

We are first of all sad that Mr. Franjeh thought it necessary to come out as he did with a raucous broadside against the Palestinians in Lebanon. It is an act unworthy of a president, but also an act that simply confirms Mr. Franjeh's status as a nominal president of Lebanon. Throughout the conflict in his country, Mr. Franjeh has not acted like a president. If nothing else, he has maintained a ghostly silence that has earned him the escalating ire of most of his countrymen. He has not played the presidential role one has a right to expect from a person in his position, and in general we feel he has let his people down.

We suggested in this same space several months ago that it would be an act of mercy, compassion and positive forgiveness to allow Mr. Franjeh to resign honourably and fade into the haze of history. We still feel this is the right attitude, because it is our sincere conviction that the best way to face up to an act of shame is to retort with an act of indelible grace.

We are sad about Mr. Franjeh's attack on the Palestinians because we remember how Mr. Franjeh addressed the United Nations in the autumn of 1974 in the name of all the Arab people. We wonder now, as we were humane enough not to wonder then, how much did Mr. Franjeh mean what he said? If he does not feel any responsibility to the Palestinian people in Lebanon, does he similarly not feel any responsibility to the rest of the Arab people in whose name he addressed the assembled representatives of the world?

We understand that Mr. Franjeh finds himself in a very peculiar position in Lebanon these days, to put it mildly. We understand also how he would be driven by a combination of physical, historical and psychological pressures to lash out as he did against the Palestinian nation. But we wish him to know that what he did was wrong.

More than that, we feel it is also important for Mr. Franjeh to know that his was essentially a diatribe of sound and fury. We do not know what was his aim, nor do we much care. But lest his supporters and radio technicians keep labouring under the cruel and false assumptions of the cornered and the wounded and the deflated, we suggest to them that they examine the full effect of this barren blast in view of who is Mr. Franjeh today and how much moral authority is there left behind his words?

We are sad that Mr. Franjeh has seemed it necessary to come to life in this manner and at this stage of his country's carnage. We do not think he is helping matters very much, and we do not think that what he said makes very much sense in view of the realities of the past 14 months in a country called the Republic of Lebanon with a President called His Excellency Suleiman Franjeh. But in view of all this, we still maintain that Mr. Franjeh should be allowed to step down quietly and without fanfare, and should be given a send-off into retirement that is minimally worthy of any human being who has assumed the presidency of any sovereign state in this imperfect world.

It is the courtesy of civilisation that demands this, and we feel a show of courtesy in the midst of such inanity is very much called for.

Cabinet tackles water system

AMMAN, (JT) — The Cabinet decided at its meeting here Wednesday night to allocate JD 200,000 to enlarge and improve Amman's water and sewage network.

The Cabinet also decided to award a contract to an unidentified Canadian company to carry out studies on the economic feasibility of establishing major touristic projects at Aqaba, including an artificial lake and several new hotels, with a view to making Aqaba the major touristic site in the Middle East.

The Cabinet also authorised the Central Bank to issue a new 20 dinar note.

Saudi minister visits contingency force

AMMAN, — The Saudi Arabian Minister of Planning Hisham Nazer who attended the Jordan development conference held here May 31-June 4, Wednesday inspected the Saudi contingency force stationed in Jordan.

He was met on arrival by the commander of the Saudi force, Major General Mohammad Ibn Abdul Rahman Al Asheikh, and high ranking officers. The Saudi minister was briefed on the activities of the force.

Later he was the guest of honour at a luncheon banquet given in his honour by the commander. The banquet was attended by the Governor of Kerak and government officials.

Exports to Syria increase by 70%

AMMAN, — Jordanian exports to Syria marked a high increase of 70 per cent during last February. Department of Statistics sources said here today.

The balance of trade showed a surplus of JD79,000 in favour of Jordan during the same month.

Meanwhile, imports from Syria decreased by 60 per cent in comparison with last year's figure. Imports from Syria reached JD 32,000.

Exports to Syria included mainly vegetables, citrus, beer, plastic products, rubber and gas stoves. The main imports were cotton textiles, ready-made clothes, wooden crates and glassware.

Letter to the editor

Among the many historic sites in Jordan, Rabat Castle in Ajlun is one of the most impressive.

When I entered the castle, I was disappointed to find poured concrete on some floors rather than the original stones. In one



PARIS MEETING — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan meets in Paris Tuesday with French Premier Jacques Chirac.

Japan increases contribution to UNRWA

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has been informed that the government of Japan will increase its contribution to the Agency by \$500,000, bringing its total contribution in 1976 to \$1.5 million, and in 1977 to \$2.5 million.

UNRWA, which provides education, health and relief services for more than 1.5 million registered Palestinian refugees, was set up in the 1940s to help refugees in the Jordanian, Syrian, Egyptian and Lebanese camps.

A note from the government of Japan dated June 10, 1976, regarding the importance of the role played by UNRWA in the Middle East, the government of Japan had already increased its contribution to the Agency to \$5 million in 1974 and again in 1975 in the form of cash (\$3 million) and rice (\$2 million). The additional contribution of \$500,000 in cash for 1976 will be made to help UNRWA carry out its financial operations. In 1974, UNRWA is facing an estimated deficit of about \$12 million in a budget — as at May — of \$152 million.

Jordan-Syria industrial company to meet here

AMMAN, — The board of administration of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Company will meet here on July 16 to review its achievements and measures implemented so far and to discuss the company's projects for the future.

The Jordanian side has prepared the agenda for the meetings and will submit proposals on the company's starting operations once technical and administrative staff appointments are made.

Jordan will be represented at the meeting by Mr. Tewfik Barakat, chairman of the company and director of industrial section of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and by the director of economic cooperation at the ministry, Mr. Mohammad Sakka.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN, — The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat will start an official four-day visit to Syria Saturday at the head of a Jordanian delegation for talks on tourism cooperation and coordination between the two countries.

● AMMAN, — The Minister of Waqf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Khayat, Wednesday received the Turkish charge d'affaires in Amman.

● AMMAN, — The Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Fawaz Abu Al Ghanam Wednesday received the Italian ambassador to Jordan and the Jordanian ambassadors to the United States and Lebanon.

● AMMAN, — A royal decree was issued Wednesday approving the decision of the Yarmouk University Royal Commission setting up a faculty of arts and sciences. Studies in the faculty will start in the scholastic year 1976-77.

Rifai discusses water shortage with AWSA and municipal officials

AMMAN, — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Wednesday morning presided over a meeting here at the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority to discuss the water shortage problem in Amman and measures to ensure an adequate water supply to all parts of the capital.

Decisions centred on enlarging the present water network in the near future and increasing the number of authority water trucks to service high and distant regions in the capital.

A decision was also adopted in principle, to expropriate all privately owned water wells which presently supply the inhabitants of Amman on a commercial basis and annex them to the authority. An emergency unit working round the clock will subsequently be set up to meet all requests for water by the inhabitants.

Mr. Rifai approved the project for supplying Amman with water from the King Talal Dam. The project will cost JD10 million.

The meeting was attended by the Mayor of Amman, the deputy mayor, the director general of the Water and Sewerage Authority and a number of the department heads at the authority.

JCO loans JD 160,000 to cooperative societies

AMMAN, — The Director General of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation Wednesday said that the organisation's financial committee had decided to grant JD160,000 in loans to 17 cooperative societies to be used for land reclamation, agricultural development and setting up poultry farms.

The organisation, he said, had so far this year granted approximately JD 800,000 in loans to a number of cooperative societies in line with its policy of encouragement to cooperative farmers.

Afterwards the King inspected various departments of the Badi police.

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai and Al Shaab Wednesday discussed His Highness Crown Prince Hassan's activities during his visit to France, which has just ended.

Al Rai says that during his official talks with French leaders, and in his statements and press conferences in Paris, Prince Hassan gave prominence to the dignified relationship between Jordan and France, in particular, and between France and the Arab World in general. His Highness, the paper adds, has drawn before the French leaders and all those interested in the Middle East issue a picture of a small country working with all its power to attain self-sufficiency with the help of its brothers and friends, so that it may not become a liability to its brothers and friends.

Prince Hassan also laid before world leaders and those interested in Middle East issues a true and clear picture of these issues, "because a large portion of our shortcomings was the result of the fact that our talking in the main world capitals and at the United Nations was meant for consumption to the Arab homeland only — like one talking to a group of people in a language they do not understand in order that another group of people may hear."

Al Rai went on to say that Prince Hassan stressed that, while confronting aggression and occupation, the Arabs were working to develop themselves. They are working for peace with justice in order that peace should be a meaningful peace.

The Crown Prince, the paper

While admitting that the situ-

ation is much tangled, Al Dustour says the important thing is to put an end to the bloodshed, so that Lebanon may be salvaged, Arab honour preserved, and the people of the occupied Arab areas reassured.

"Reaching a solution is not a miracle, provided there is good will and sincerity of action by all parties involved," Al Dustour concludes.

Meanwhile, the Syrian newspapers Tichrin and Al Baath charged Wednesday that the new stage of the great conspiracy against the Arab cause was to effect a "disengagement" between the Palestine resistance and Syria, as President Sadat of Egypt "has already disengaged himself of the Arab struggle as a whole, by signing the Sinai agreement."

Tichrin stressed that a disengagement between Syria and the Palestinian issue will never be realised, however fierce the plot, for the simple reason that "our masses were, and still are, the warp and weft of this engagement."

Al Baath accused Egypt of having an ax to grind against Syria for having opposed the Sinai agreement, and Iraq of trying to exonerate itself of its "shameless" stands against the Palestine resistance and in connection with the Shatt Al Arab issue (with Iran).

"The Syrian army did not go to Lebanon to slaughter the Palestine resistance, but to halt the bloodletting in this war-torn country. In the context, Syria will welcome any Arab concerted effort aimed at putting an end to the carnage," the paper concluded.

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Italian, Yugoslav Communists uphold independence from Moscow

ROME, June 9 (R). — Italian and Italian Communist Party newspaper leaders said today that the conference published today should not be seen as a sign of independence from Moscow. The conference was held in Rome and was attended by Italian and Yugoslav Communist Party officials. The conference was held in Rome and was attended by Italian and Yugoslav Communist Party officials. The conference was held in Rome and was attended by Italian and Yugoslav Communist Party officials.

Some reports here suggested today that Mr. Dolanc's visit to Rome might indicate that new proposals have been made by Moscow to break the impasse. A meeting of European party officials is scheduled to begin tomorrow in East Berlin. East German sources have suggested the main conference could be held at the end of this month.

But Italian party officials say this is unlikely and suggest that if the conference is held this month they will be unable to attend because of the Italian general election on June 20. Today's Italian-Yugoslav statement said the two parties have "common points of view on the need to search for new and original paths to advance and construct socialist societies, and on the necessity for autonomy and independence of each party."

The two sides also agreed that their respective countries' differing international roles — Yugoslavia as a non-aligned country and Italy as a member of the European Common Market and NATO — did not prove an obstacle to further development of friendly and neighbourly relations.

Libya to raise oil price

LIBYA, June 8 (R). — Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi today said his country planned to raise the price of its crude oil in spite of an oil embargo to keep prices low.

Mr. Qaddafi said that oil companies were prepared to accept a price increase of about seven per cent on a barrel of crude oil when Saudi Arabia prevented an agreement at the oil exporters meeting in Bali at the end of last month.

He said that inflation in the oil exporting states since the last price increase nine months ago was estimated at 20 per cent and OPEC states would have been within their rights to increase prices by some 15 per cent.

The Libyan minister condemned the Saudi attitude, which he said was bound to affect OPEC unity, and regretted that the Saudi stand received support from the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait and Algeria.

Political tensions, organised racketeering in Tel Aviv slums

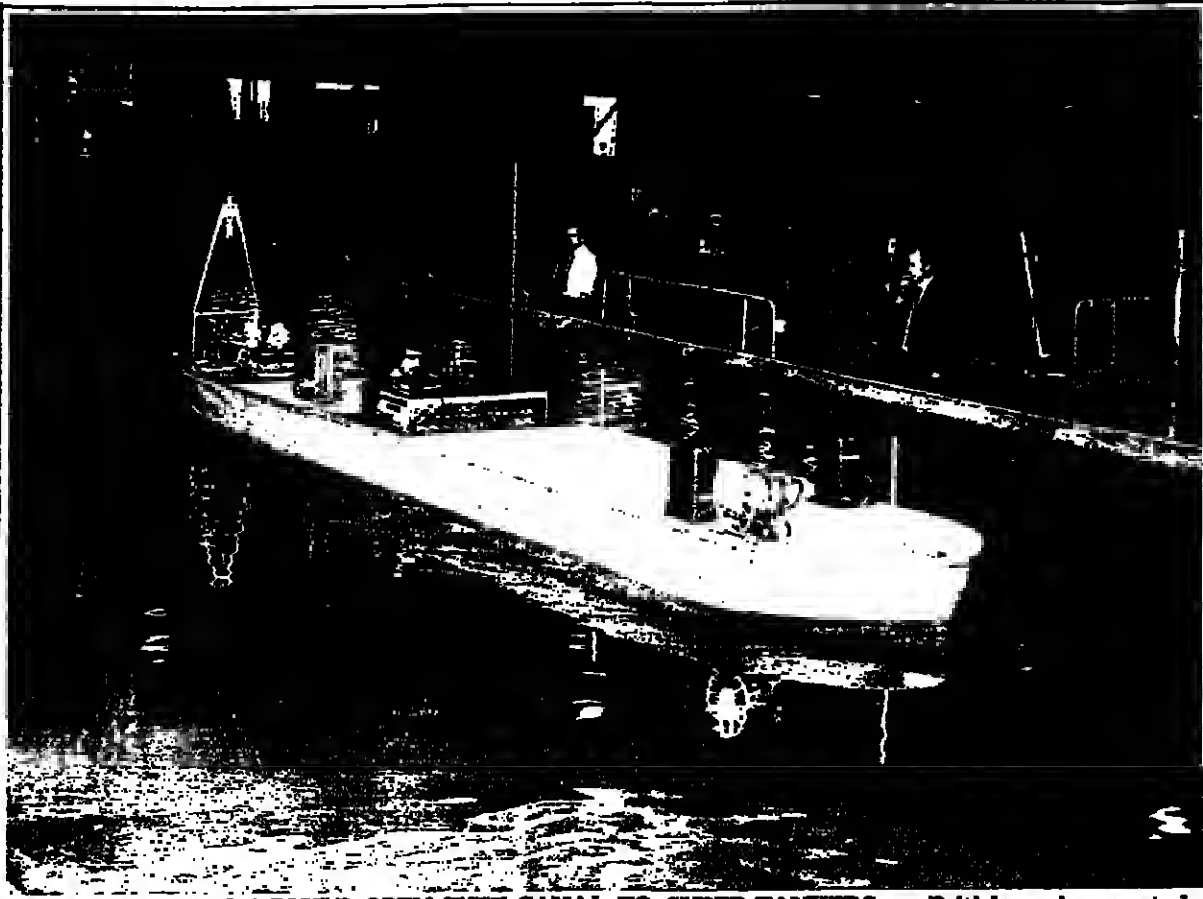
TEL AVIV, June 9 (R). — At a time when tensions between Israelis and Arabs are at their peak, a West Bank and in Tel Aviv, a small spark of popular fury against the government has been kindled. The spark was kindled by the government's decision to demolish a 30-by-7-foot wall.

At this stage the Tel Aviv Mafia muscles into the social tensions of the country. Its scouts find vacant lots and induces fathers of large families to build there. The Mafia offers advice and promises strong-arm protection against municipal demolition teams. When the city eventually pays for voluntary demolition, the Mafia gets half of it.

Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahav disclosed this after the Shekhunat Hatikvah rioting. He was even able to prove that one of the injured in the hospital, who had taken a prominent part in attacking the police, was a well-known land speculator and agent.

To understand the matter, one must realize that the country's ruling party, the Labour Party, does not control the Tel Aviv City Council. Mayor Lahav belongs to the rightwing Liberal Party which belongs to the opposition in the Knesset (parliament).

That it was only now that social dissatisfaction took on such a violent form is a result of Israeli conditions. Even court order for the demolition of premises, which are hard to get anyway, are often held up in their implementation.



BRITISH RESEARCH COULD OPEN SUEZ CANAL TO SUPER-TANKERS — British engineers study the progress of a four-tonne scale model of a super-tanker as it 'sails' along a 100-metre long physical model of a straight section of the Suez Canal. At the Hydraulics Research Station at Wallingford in southern England experts are looking into the feasibility of enlarging the canal and its approaches to allow super-tankers of up to 300,000 tonnes to pass through. The study will determine the optimum width and depth to which the canal should be enlarged and will investigate the engineering costs involved as well as operational and navigational problems.

Between France, Afars and Issas parties Agreement signed for Djibouti independence

PARIS, June 9, (R). — France and the political parties of the Red Sea territory of the Afars and Issas signed an agreement here yesterday preparing for the territory's scheduled independence.

But the agreement apparently ensured that the territory's current pro-French leader, president of the territory's governing council Ali Aref Bourhane, will not be in the government.

French Secretary of State for Overseas Territories Olivier Stirn read a statement signed by all the negotiators which said they wished the territory to be recognised independent within its present territorial limits.

France has often stated that it feared the neighbouring Somali republic or Ethiopia might have territorial designs on the area after France pulls out at a date not yet decided.

Mr. Aref was not present at yesterday's meeting but met President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. No details of their talks were available.

One of the signatories of the statements read by Mr. Stirn, opposition leader Ahmed Dini, told reporters in Mr. Stirn's presence that Mr. Aref would not be part of the government at independence.

Widespread reports here have said France was withdrawing its support for Mr. Aref in order to ensure an agreement between all political groups in the territory.

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Turkish leftists escalate violence

ANKARA, June 9 (R). — Three left-wing guerrillas and three police have been shot dead in attempts to dislodge armed members of the outlawed Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) besieged in a house in southeast Turkey, local officials said today.

At least 10 guerrillas using grenades and automatic weapons killed one policeman and injured four others during a police raid in the town of Gaziantep yesterday, the officials said.

During the night, a guerrilla killed two more policemen and injured another before being shot dead by security forces. Early today police bullets cut down two more guerrillas who had taken up positions on the roof.

Riot police and paramilitary forces have been called in from surrounding areas. Officials said the siege was continuing with about seven gunmen trapped in the basement of the house.

"We know they belong to the outlawed TPLA," one official said. "They refuse to surrender and seem to have an arsenal down the street."

The independent Hurriyet Haber news agency reported last night that the guerrillas were using Soviet-made weapons and speaking in Kurdish.

The original TPLA was one of several groups active in Turkey before the 1971 military coup that toppled Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, who has since returned to power.

The TPLA was crushed after 1971, but this year two policemen were killed by gunmen said to belong to a new grouping of the self-styled movement.

Three of the alleged members were shot dead in a battle with police a week later.

Political violence has become a major issue in Turkey and Mr. Demirel said recently the government could declare martial law to curb the unrest.

The death toll after 7 months of political violence in Turkey now stands at 54.

Spain takes hard line on maritime traffic after oil spill

MADRID, SPAIN (CSM). — An oil slick that has stained more than 60 miles of Spain's north-western coast may lead the Spanish government to demand safeguards to protect its long coastline from future spills.

Spain also is likely to take a harder line and move closer to the "third world" countries at the next round of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference to be held in Geneva in August.

When the 59,700-ton Spanish tanker Urquiola ran aground off Corunna, it left more than \$75-million damage to the tourist and shellfish industries.

Spain has one of the largest fishing fleets in the world and also one of the richest shellfish areas, Galicia. The number of tourists visiting this country in recent years has been roughly equivalent to its 34-million population.

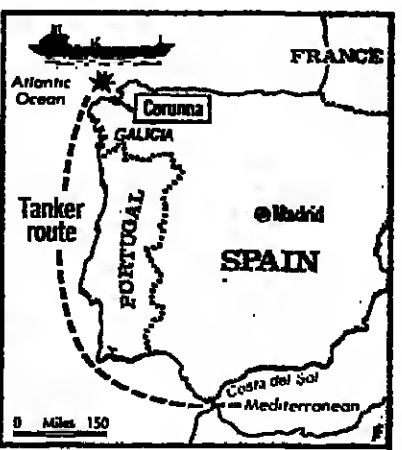
Spanish authorities long have said privately: "We can't have a Torrey Canyon here," a reference to the 61,000-ton U.S.-owned tanker that ran aground in the English Channel in 1967 carrying 7,000 tons more oil than the recently wrecked Spanish ship. Now they have had one.

With the Suez Canal open it is cheaper for tankers to transport oil from the Middle East to northern Europe via the Mediterranean and around the Iberian peninsula.

Most tankers now are doing so, sailing right by Spain's Costa del Sol on the Mediterranean (tourism) and Galicia (shellfish). The aggregate tonnage of these ships is staggering—and, even without spills, passing tankers pollute the waters.

Underdeveloped countries at the Law of the Sea Conference are seeking more controls on maritime traffic passing along their shores and through their territorial waters.

They are expected to use the Urquiola incident to bolster their pressure on the major maritime powers at the next round of the conference.



Dying remnants of resistance persist in newly independent Angola

LONDON, ENGLAND (CSM). — War is over in Angola, but it cannot be said that there is yet peace. Still there is less fraying around the edges of that vast and potentially rich southern African country than might have been expected by many observers when the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) marched southward from Luanda, the Angolan capital, to the heat of a Cuban drum.

The Cubans are still in Angola in force, an estimated 10,000 of them, but rotation is slowly replacing hard-core soldiers with technicians, according to reports of people recently in Angola.

The country is desperate for such help to compensate for the thousands of Portuguese who have left.

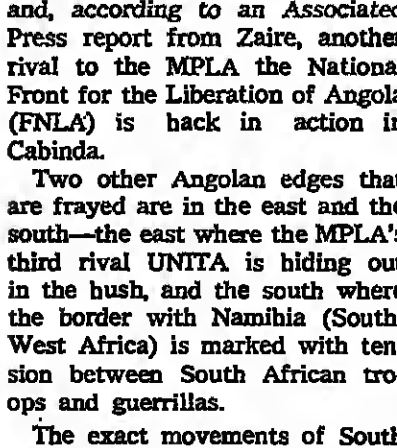
Countries that have recognised the MPLA government for the most part have not been allowed back into their embassies. Of Western governments, the Danes probably have the most advanced negotiations for re-entry.

The British have minimal contact with Angola, and that is through a representative in New York.

But if diplomacy is slow, business is quick and quiet. Gulf is back in the oil field in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda, and the pumps are humming. About 100,000 barrels a day are coming out, according to a Gulf spokesman. During peak operation before the war the daily output was about 150,000 barrels of what the spokesman called "quite waxy crude."

Apparently a number of expatriates began moving back to Cabinda two months ago, although Gulf would not say how many.

But all is not sweetness and oil to Cabinda. On May 20 the neighbouring country of Zaïre closed its border with Cabinda because of fighting going on in the enclave.



MOUNT VERNON DRAMA

"The Father of Liberty," a sound-and-light show on the life of George Washington, is inaugurated at Mount Vernon in Virginia. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing (centre) of France recently presented the show to President Gerald Ford as his country's official Bicentennial gift to the American people. On the platform at left is Mrs. Elizabeth Throckmorton Cooke, regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association that administers the historic home of the first U.S. President. The Statue of Liberty in New York harbour was France's Centennial gift in 1876.



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Partners in Development

Jordan's Five-Year Plan

Provisional Summary of the "Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development 1976-1980" (Part I)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of six working papers and reports we are printing on Jordan's five-year plan. The papers were all submitted at the development conference which ended last week.

I. HISTORICAL TRENDS

The development of the Jordanian economy over the last quarter century may be categorized into four distinct phases namely: 1948-61, 1962-66, 1967-72 and 1973-75. The first two phases were characterized by high growth rates, while the third phase, which followed the June 1967 war, was characterized by a decline in economic growth. The fourth phase witnessed a recovery of economic activities (See table A-1).

II. FRAMEWORK OF THE PLAN

A. Goals of the Plan

1. **Realizing 12 per cent annual growth rate in GDP**
Increasing GDP at 1975 prices by 75 per cent during the plan period (from JD 290 million in 1975 to JD 508 million in 1980 (table A-2)).

This is to be achieved by concentrating on commodity-producing sectors, thereby raising their share in GDP from 35 per cent in 1975 to 44 per cent in 1980 (table A-3).

a. **Agriculture**
Income from this sector is projected to increase by 40 per cent over its 1975 level, or at an average annual rate of 7 per cent through increasing productivity, expanding the area under irrigation and expanding livestock production.

b. **Manufacturing and mining**
Income from this sector is planned to grow by 220 per cent above its 1975 level, or at an annual rate averaging 26.2 per cent through:

(i) expanding the production of minerals and their derivatives;
(ii) expanding the production of agricultural industries as well as import-substituting and export-oriented industries; and,
(iii) expanding in particular the production of phosphates, petroleum products, cement, phosphate fertilizers and copper.

c. **Electricity and water supply**
The Plan aims at increasing income from power generation, transmission and distribution, and the utilisation of water resources for various uses by 120 per cent relative to 1975, i.e. at annual rate averaging 17.1 per cent.

d. **Construction**
The anticipated growth in value added in the construction sector over the plan period is 22 per cent, or an average yearly rate of 4.1 per cent.

e. **Services**
The plan aims at increasing the income of the services sector (see table A-2) by 51 per cent, relative to 1975, or at an annual rate averaging 8.6 per cent.

2. **Distribution of development gains among the population in the various regions of the Kingdom**

3. **Augment reliance of the government budget on domestic revenues**

Whereby domestic revenues are estimated to grow by 115 per cent during the plan period, from JD 80 million in 1975 to JD 172 million in 1980, or at an annual rate averaging 16.5 per cent. The ratio of domestic revenues in total government current revenues will increase from 50.3 per cent in 1975 to 68.5 per cent in 1980. Current domestic revenues are planned to cover 91.5 per cent of central government recurring expenditures in 1980, compared with 61.5 per cent in 1975.

4. **Reducing the trade deficit**
from JD 153 million in 1975 to JD 131 million in 1980 with the ratio of the deficit to GNP decreasing from 41.6 per cent to 20.7 per cent respectively. This assumes that:

— Commodity imports will grow at annual rate of 8 per cent (from JD 203 million in 1975 to JD 300 million in 1980); and,

— exports will grow by 238 per cent, or at an annual rate averaging 24.2 per cent as a result of the large expansion in the production and exportation of phosphates, chemical fertilizers and other locally-produced industrial products.

B. Basic Assumptions

1. The private sector would continue to respond to development efforts by mobilizing its savings and channelling them toward investment in development projects. The plan further assumes that private consumption will increase at 7 per cent yearly, private disposable income by 9.4 per cent yearly; and the ratio of private consumption to GNP will decrease from 74 per cent in 1975 to 61 per cent in 1980.

2. The central government and municipalities will continue to direct increasing proportions of their financial resources towards investment in social overhead capital.

3. That Arab countries and institutions therein, foreign countries and international agencies will favourably respond to Jordan's will to accelerate its development through:

— donation of financial budget support, planned to remain at the least level of JD 61 million per year;
— donation of economic and technical assistance; and
— provision of concessional loans in the amount of JD 334 million during the plan period.

C. Policies and Measures

1. Improving the institutional framework;
2. Modernizing and improving the performance of the government system;
3. Providing a suitable climate for the private sector;
4. Emphasizing manpower training;
5. Adopting suitable economic policies to augment the absorptive capacity of the economy.

D. Investment and Sources of Financing

Fixed investments during the plan period (table A-4) are estimated at JD 765 million, of which JD 382 million from the public sector and JD 383 million from the private sector. Financing public sector (central government and municipalities) investments assumes that:

— domestic revenues should increase at rates higher than those of recurring expenditures;
— resources will have to be mobilized through the issuance of development bonds;
— an amount of JD 267 million will have to be secured in the form of loans from Arab countries and their financial institutions and from foreign countries and international agencies.

E. Fiscal Policies and Measures

— direct economic activity of the public sector and influence private economic activity;
— achieve a more equitable distribution of income;
— increase reliance on domestic financial resources by developing and improving tax collection methods and procedures;
— create incentives to encourage private investment and attract foreign capital;
— application of economic methods in managing public service institutions and reconsidering the level of government subsidies in respect of certain commodities.

F. Public Finance Targets

— increasing current domestic revenues of central government from JD 80 million in 1975 to JD 172 million in 1980 by increasing, over the same period, direct taxes from JD 9 to 25 million, indirect taxes from JD 40 to JD 63 million, income from property and investment from JD 21 to JD 69 million, and other transfers from JD 10 to JD 15 million;
— securing JD 61 million as external support;
— increasing current domestic revenues of municipalities from JD 8 million in 1975 to JD 18 million in 1980;

— increasing current expenditures of central government from JD 130 million in 1975 to JD 166 million in 1980;

— raising ratio of capital expenditures in total expenditures from 37 per cent in 1975 to an annual average of 40 per cent during the plan period;
— issuing development bonds to the amount of not less than JD 75 million during the plan period;
— securing loans from abroad of not less than JD 263 million during the plan period.

III. SECTORAL PLANS

A. Banking system and monetary policy

1. **Goals**
— maintaining relative price stability;
— restraining increases in money supply to a rate not exceeding 10 per cent per annum during the plan period;

— reducing the ratio of currency-in-circulation to money supply and raising the ratio of quasi-money to money supply as much as possible;
— providing adequate credit facilities by the banking system to finance private investments;
— limiting credit for purposes of consumption or trading operations in luxury and durable goods;
— marketing by the Central Bank of 75 per cent of public debt bonds to the general public (the value of these bonds is expected to amount to JD 75 million during the plan period); and,
— extension by the specialized credit institutions of loans amounting to JD 44 million.

2. Main organisational measures

— raising interest rates to attract more savings and deposits to credit institutions and commercial banks in order to limit consumption and lower the ratio of currency-in-circulation to money supply;
— increasing average interest rates on savings and time deposits so as to raise their relative proportion to money supply from 26 per cent in 1975 to 33 per cent in 1980;

— channelling funds available to insurance companies and savings institutions toward investment in the plan projects;
— opening savings accounts to finance education;
— increasing the number of branch offices of commercial banks and credit institutions outside major cities to attract deposits and mobilise savings;
— increasing domestic borrowing by issuing public bonds;
— establishing a capital market (bourse);

— encourage the establishment of savings and investment companies and joint investment funds;
— limiting government borrowing from the Central Bank and substituting by issuing public debt bonds; and,
— provision by the Housing Bank of loans at preferential interest rates to low-cost housing projects.

B. Cooperatives

1. **Goals**
— introducing cooperative production operations into the various economic activities, particularly agricultural production; and,
— establishing active cooperative societies covering various sectors, especially agriculture.

2. Main organisational measures

— strengthening the administrative and technical capabilities of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) and of cooperative societies;
— activating and strengthening the cooperative training centre;
— merging and transforming rural savings and loan societies into multi-purpose agricultural cooperatives;
— strengthening cooperative housing and establishing small industrial and handicrafts cooperative and encouraging consumer cooperatives;
— setting minimum prices for agricultural crops and vegetables whose production is to be increased;

— reducing interest rates on loans extended to cooperative societies to 4 per cent per annum

(*) Prepared by the Economic Commission for Western Asia.

to enable cooperatives to reduce their own interest rates to 6 per cent per annum; and,
— organising the population in the Bedouin settlement regions in multi-purpose cooperatives.

3. Projects

a. Agricultural Cooperatives

(i) Wheat Production Project

The functions and duties of agricultural cooperatives were defined in the project as follows:
— growing at least 500 tons per annum of certified seeds;
— providing complementary factors and inputs to raise wheat productivity to 200 kgs. per dunum;
— cultivating a minimum of 100 thousand dunums with improved seeds each year; and,
— providing loans amounting to JD 2.63 million.

(ii) Integrated development of dryland areas

The role of JCO in this project is as follows:
— developing and expanding existing cooperatives and establishing 25 new ones in the hilly governorate;
— providing medium-term loans in the amount of JD3.157 million to cooperatives for financing seasonal requirements the purchase of agricultural machinery and the construction of buildings, offices, stores and sheds, and for purposes of soil and water conservation operations; and,

(iii) Fruit trees planning

The functions and duties of the JCO in this project are as follows:
— providing medium-term loans for soil conservation works and preparing the land for growing seedlings as well as for drilling wells and constructing farm structures;
— distributing foodstuffs;
— establishing co-operatives and grouping them into economic units; and,
— providing loans estimated at JD1.55 million.

(iv) Livestock production

The role of the JCO in this project is defined as follows:
— establishing specialized cooperatives (e.g. fishermen, cattle

and goat breeders cooperatives) & providing them with necessary fodder at competitive prices;

— providing these cooperatives with loans amounting to about JD0.7 million, and,
— establishing a share-holding company for fodder production.

(v) Reclamation of desert lands

The role of the JCO in this project is mainly to extend loans (JD0.1 million) especially for cattle breeding and fattening, and for the cultivation of clover, vegetables and trees.

b. Non-agricultural cooperatives

(i) **Development of industrial cooperatives** with the aim of mobilising the potential of craftsmen, artisans and individual workers into cooperative societies, through extending credit facilities (JD0.15 million) and mobilising marketing capabilities and organising their operations and channels of distribution

(ii) **Development of consumer cooperatives** with the aim of providing consumer and household commodities at reasonable prices to members and other citizens (JD0.335 million).

(iii) **Development of housing cooperatives** with the aim of enabling them to purchase land and construct the necessary buildings for members (JD0.3 million).

(iv) Development of service cooperatives

with the aim of enabling members of savings and loan societies, mutual and non-agricultural multi-purpose cooperatives to develop their savings capabilities and channel them into productive uses (JD0.075).

c. Financial requirements amounting to JD3.625 million

financed as follows:
— JD1.2 million worth of machinery financed by the UNDP;
— JD0.15 million per annum contributed by the Government; and,
— JD1.675 million through encouraging cooperatives to increase their deposits at the JCO, discounting securities (public bonds) at the Central Bank, and obtaining foreign soft loans.

TABLE A-1: Major economic indicators, 1954-1975

	1954-61	1962-66	1967-72	1973-75
1. Production and Income Annual Growth Rates (%)				
— GDP at current prices	11.5	8	5	16
— General Price Level	2	2	5	10
— Per capita real GDP	6.6	3	-3	9
— Real Agricultural Income	2	6	-2	-1
— Real Industrial Income	13	15	-1	23
— Real Services Income	12	5	1	3
2. Capital Formation Relative to GDP (%)				
— Gross capital formation	15	18	23	31
— Gross private capital formation	10	10	10	17
— Gross public capital formation	5	7	8	14
— Change in stocks	—	1	5	—
— I C O R	1.9:1	2.6:1	—	5
3. Percentage distribution of fixed capital formation (%)				
— Dwellings and non-residential buildings	33	31	27	21
— Public constructions	25	35	39	43
— Other constructions	8	9	7	2
— Total constructions	66	75	73	67
— Transport equipment	16	9	12	12
— Machinery & other equipment	18	16	15	21
Total fixed capital formation	100	100	100	100
4. Balance of payments variables as per cent of GDP (%)				
— Imports	45	41	37	64
— Exports	6	6	7	16
— Trade deficit	39	35	30	47
— Invisibles (net)	4	9	-4	3
— Net factor income from abroad	9	9	7	13
— Net transfers to private sector	6	3	3	—
— Net transfers to Government	16	11	21	—
— Net capital transfers to government	3	5	—	—
— Net loans	2	2	2	—
5. Foreign trade				
— Growth rate of imports (%)	10.8	10.1	5.7	21
— Growth rate of exports (%)	8.4	14.5	8.7	44
Distribution of imports by economic function (%)				
— Intermediate goods and raw materials	18	29	32	11
— Capital goods	11	8	10	11
— Consumer goods	71	63	58	76
6. Public finance				
— Domestic revenues / total revenues (%)	43	53	43	51
— External revenues / total revenues (%)	57	47	57	50
— Direct taxes / total revenues (%)	5	6	5	—

TABLE A-2: Growth rates of economic sectors during the Plan period (1976-80)

SECTOR	Overall Growth %	Average Annual Growth Rate %
Agriculture	40	7.0
Mining and manufacturing	220	26.2
Construction	22	4.1
Electricity and water supply	120	17.1
Total productive sectors	161.8	21.1
Transport and communications	65.4	10.6
Trade (wholesale and retail)	41.8	7.2
Financial institutions	120	17.1
Ownership of dwellings	76	12.0
Public administration and defence	40	7.0
Other services	50	8.5
Total services sectors	51.1	8.6
GDP at factor cost	75.2	11.9
Indirect taxes	57.5	9.5
Net factor income from abroad	68.8	10.6
GNP at market prices	73.3	11.5

TABLE A-3: Relative importance to GDP by sectors (%)

	1975	1980
Agriculture	10.3	8.3
Mining and manufacturing	15.6	28.3
Construction	7.6	5.3
Electricity and water supply	1.7	2.2
Total productive sectors	35.2	44.1
Transport and communications	9.0	8.4
Trade	19.0	15.3
Financial institutions	1.7	2.2
Ownership of dwellings	5.9	5.9
Public administration and defence	19.0	15.2
Other services	10.3	8.9
Total services sectors	64.8	55.9
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0

* See the Appendix (tables A-5 to A-16).

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Werner & Pfleiderer

Habitat faces problem of building decent roof over humanity's head

VER, BRITISH COLUMBIA. — "People are not on and on working nature day when their met," insists Enrique

the ardent, articulate general of Habitat, the ad Nations Conferen an Settlements which i presently.

y," he notes, "is not

ief a decent roof over ead is such a press- abitat—with more th- ical delegates from plus 5,000 observers 150 non-governmental

(NGOs)—will be e of the most elemen- understood challeng- d society in the next ry:

ettlements (from the rural village to that metropolis) that can w-room for human ls for economic ful- opportunity for edu- cultural develop-

d like just so many ams, but the fact is: moment the vast e world's population, all double to 7 bil- year 2000, does not cent place to sleep

half make do with ch three or more pe- zed into one room; if have no water; half lack electricity

25 years more than the world's popula- mposively packed mpost heaps.

ed as so many of the writing is ne- sibly written on rice which has per- olitical and econo- of the developed h East and West, ise of "noblesse be swept away by

objectives of the may not make the reading, but they lazoned on the for- decision-maker in d private sectors.

interest of a poli- and ideological ped cause (or at the problem, self- a part of the solv- ate sector gradual- profit potential in-

and industry al- n primary indica- l health. By the tury, nations are

going to have to build more places for people to live than have been built since the beginning of time.

If the self-interest of the developed countries is as "enlightened" as their leaders frequently assert, the provision of adequate capital, technical expertise, and building materials might well be the West's biggest investment opportunity ever.

But in the end this needed participation will not be a matter of one part of the planet baving the upper hand over another. The "situation" will have the last word.

Objective assessment suggests the often-mentioned roads to peace could in fact be those which connect the structures, spaces, and services required by a world whose basic needs transcend the hostile barriers of calcified ideologies—of both the West and the East.

The quality of our surroundings cannot be gauged without looking at the quantum thrusts of urbanisation in our time.

In 1900 there were only 11 cities of 1 million people or more. Today there are 172. In the year 2000 there will be some 375—more than 200 of them in the developing nations. Where and how are all these people going to live?

The problem of human settlements is not just one of numbers of people or of numbers of houses. It is a problem of learning how to locate more efficiently the numbers of people we have, of assessing the housing and community facilities they need, and of learning to dovetail such decisions into overall political, economic, and development programmes.

So Habitat can be thought of (and judged) as a spectrum of concerns, discussed in a coordinated way, synthesising earlier United Nations inquiries into the environment (Stockholm), population (Bucharest, Romania), food supply (Rome), and the role of women (Mexico City).

Although these events were notable for the typical claptrap of UN protocol, which too often puts agenda and the rules of procedure above substantive, nuts-and-bolts content, the planners of Habitat have bent over backwards to try to ensure the world gets more than just another declaration of principles.

Such a declaration is to be one of the results of the Vancouver meeting, but so is a list of specific recommendations of national actions that could transform good intentions into the instrumentation of reform. A third result should be a plan for international co-operation.

In addition to the nonstop plenary session, three committees will be baking some real bread. One is in charge of the "Universal Declaration" and of the proposals for international cooperation.

The work of the other two, dealing with strategies for national action, is divided into six themes which have been distilled from countless preparatory meetings all over the world:

National policy; the planning of settlements; the institutional and managerial mechanisms required; the nature of shelter, services, and infrastructure of streets and facilities that form the basic grid of a community; the approach to land-use and ownership; and the place of public participation in decisions.

It is hoped the role of the NGOs, in a concurrent programme called Habitat Forum, will help keep the work of the plenary and the committees hard-nosed and solution-oriented. Some of the NGO observers have been accredited by the UN (reluctantly, some of them complain) to sit in on the official Habitat meetings.

It is quite likely Habitat Forum will end up eclipsing the official sessions in decisiveness, content, and effectiveness of feedback to the institutions of the various nations. There are no illusions here the next session of the General Assembly is waiting breathlessly to read and act upon the official conclusions.

At a less visible level, it is the non-official visitors to Vancouver who will, in the end, provide some of the most meaningful impetus at home by calling to account the positions taken or the promises made at the plenary level.

The upcoming conference must be counted as one of the most pertinent mobilisations of political will and material wherewithal in recent times—one which will help governments, international agencies, and funding interests of the developed states to move towards a restructuring of assistance.

Without this restructuring, détente and all the diplomatic talk about peace will turn out to mean little. The stakes of world peace literally must be driven in by careful design in an effort to help the developing countries find their

own sense and scale of life, respecting the contours of local terrain, culture, and tradition, rigging into place the habitats for peaceful political evolution.

Can an ecologically fragile, economically troubled, ideologically sparring planet come to terms with a need as basic and all-encompassing as shelter?

A place to live, enough to eat, a job to depend on, and a community to identify with and contribute to are things essential for human survival.

Old points of view, the polemics of philosophy, the familiar ideological tenets of East vs. West fall apart in the face of such needs, and a more convincing ideology must unfold.

The problem of human settlements will not be solved by attempting to shore up the sovereignty of nations and by maintaining selfish interest, but by objectively seeing that the circumstances conditions, and challenges of living in all its diversity have created a sovereignty of their own.

Before this, perhaps beginning at Vancouver, a post-ideological age must kneel.

The aims of Habitat

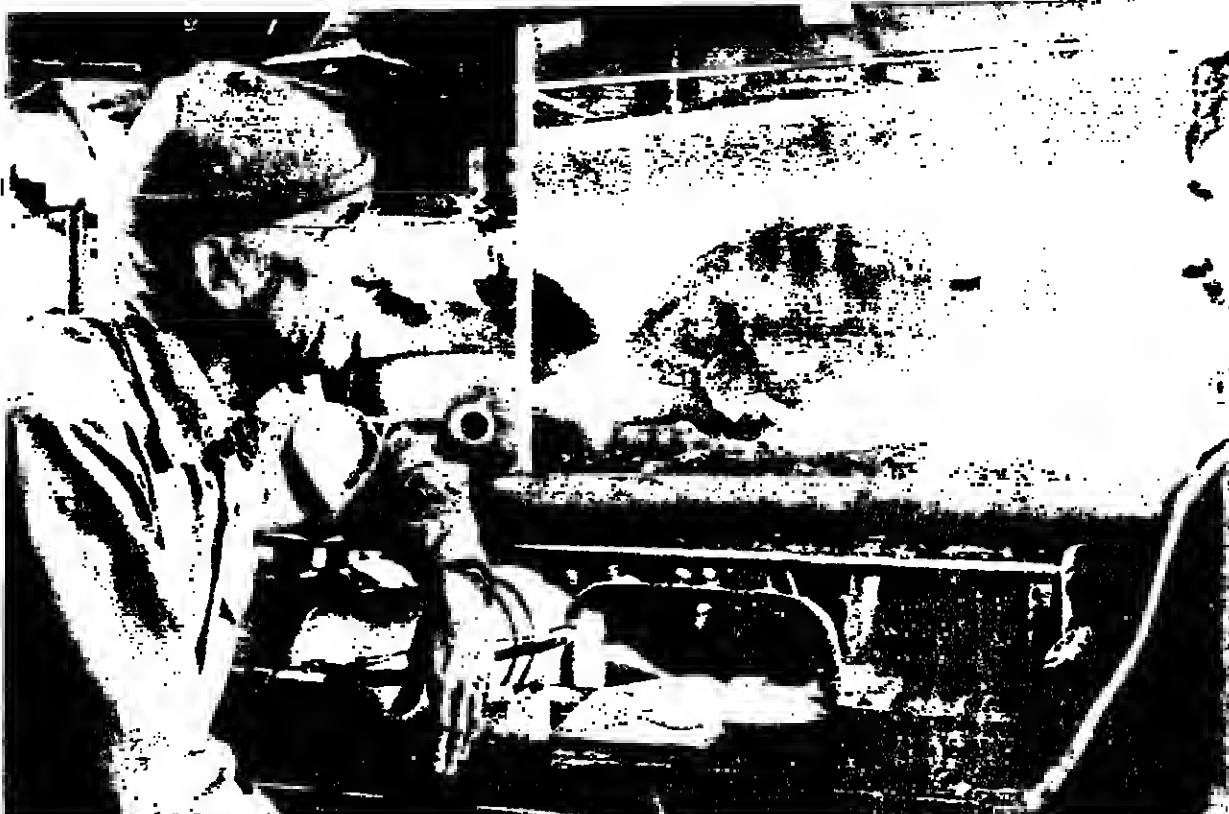
These are the four main goals of Habitat, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in session in Vancouver, British Columbia:

— Proclaim and ask all nations to subscribe to a commitment pledging the future human settlements of the world will be places of dignity and well-being.

— Build among the people of the world a better understanding of human settlement problems and of the challenge they will pose in years to come.

— Demonstrate the most pressing problems of human settlements can be solved with existing technology and systems if the political and social will can be marshalled.

— Formulate a programme of international activities in support of human settlement improvements, giving priority to stronger financial and institutional mechanisms dealing with these problems in developing countries.



Jacques Cousteau (left), and diver Bernard Delenotte look at a grouper fish. They can be a lot bigger, of course.

Fishy story greets American TV audience

Jacques Cousteau is asking American TV audiences to swallow a fish story...

"The Fish that Swallowed Jonah" was the title of this latest Calypso expedition report for American television. But, within minutes, narrator Joseph Campanella discarded the title's premise and referred to "this fish that may have swallowed Jonah."

So, why was not the show titled that way in the first place?

Because the more sensational the title, the larger the audience which may bite the bait. Obviously, somebody believed that Cousteau needed a little glamourising.

But Jacques Cousteau should not need that sort of trick, and it certainly does not do very much for the credibility of the factual material to follow. He should not need to perform unscientific, ineffectual artificial insemination experiments with spawning groupers, seemingly to titillate mass audiences.

But, alas, the network rating game seems to indicate that something more is needed to attract the attention of enough people to make the series commercially feasible.

The "fish that may have swallowed," by the way, is the grouper — ranging anywhere from one inch in length to a massive 1,000 pounds in weight.

According to legend it was a whale — but, according to Mr. Campanella, the whale's throat is too narrow a passage for a man and only a giant thousand-pound grouper could have at least temporarily inhaled Jonah.

That out of the way, the Cousteau film went on to present glorious footage of undersea life, photographed mainly off the coast of Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula. Utilising the good ship Calypso, an amphibious plane, and a rubber boat in addition to his crew of wet-suited divers equipped with lights and cameras, Captain Cousteau trailed the groupers to their coral caves, their reef hideaways.

Off the coast of Honduras, he tracked the fish to their spawning grounds where thousands of groupers mate.

Exploitation, the good captain

failed to remark, can take many forms.

Perhaps I am being picaresque—the glories of nature, revealed with consummate photographic skill to a mass audience, are not to be sneered at. Certainly, Captain Cousteau brings us that.

But another Cousteau special is titled "The Incredible March of the Spiny Lobsters." I have not yet viewed it, but I am fearful that within two minutes of the opening title, I will hear narrator Campanella saying: "Well, maybe a short walk..." (CSM).

Exploitation, the good captain

Smart schoolgirl becomes hardened criminal at age of 12

SEATTLE (AP)— Mary had a little scam, she fleeced another kid. Mary made a lot of dough, 'til her victim blew the lid.

"This is a child who has tremendous, tremendous potential," said Mary's school principal. She has "phenomenal athletic ability," competing with the boys and not the other girls, he said. She's very smart. And although she's only 12, she has already worked out a sophisticated extortion racket.

Mary's victim was Johnny, 11, a fellow sixth-grader. She plagued him with threatening messages, some coded by numbers so that "MONEY" became "13-15-14-5-25"

"Johnny, when can you get some money because I've been broke for a month. That's the last time you gave me money," she wrote. "Write back. Write back now and tell me."

At night, Mary telephoned Johnny—not their real names—at home with payoff instructions. The instructions included a threat. "You better not let your mother find out. You know that I'll beat the ... out of you. Not just hitting and pushing. Beat you up," said another note.

Finally, Johnny's tearful refusal to go to school one day prompted an investigation by his mother. "He was at the point where he didn't know what to do," she said. "He was crying in the mornings, wanting to stay home. He had overwhelming

been too scared to even tell his older brother about it."

Johnny said he gave the girl a total of about \$30, but his mother said it was more, although she didn't say how much more.

"This wasn't just nickels and dimes," she said. "He was giving her \$2, \$3 \$4, \$5. He was taking the money from a coin box I had in the closet for laundry and his lunches."

Johnny's mother called the police, who say they have begun an investigation. Their first report says the principal of the school "states he has had similar problems in the past with the suspect."

"It's called extortion if it's an adult," said Seattle Police Sgt. Boh Rice. "If it's a kid I don't know what you'd call it."

Even if he doesn't have a name for it, "quite a bit of that goes on," Rice said.

The principal said he is worried that Mary, whose older brothers already have police records, is becoming "a very hardened little child."

"With summer vacation near," he said, "I've only got 20 days to work with her. If she was an older kid, right away you'd slam at them. But with a younger kid like her, you've got to find some way of correcting the behaviour, but the action we take can't be overwhelming."

Where to lunch and dine Today

The Diplomat First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialities.

CHINESE Restaurant Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

ALITA STEAKHOUSE — Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-12 p.m. kindly book your table.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Songs of joy
2. Minstrel
11. Embroidery frame
12. Affirm
13. Typical
14. Denatad
15. Nettle
16. Woolly pyrol
18. Yarn measure
19. Palm leaf
20. Having all shapes
22. Reverential fear
23. List

DOWN
24. Prefix for half
25. Neptune
27. Manoeuvre
29. Annex
32. Also
33. Antelope
34. Mr. Stivinsky
35. Oera melody
37. Colorless amorphous alkaloid
39. Ant
40. Grossed
41. Italian noble family
42. Dinner course

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
1. Seed vessel
2. Severe
3. Relicula
4. King Arthur's sword
5. Retrogress
6. Vision
7. Edible root
8. Kitchen utensil
9. Due
10. To a great degree
11. French friend
12. Sleeps noisily
13. Self-centered person
14. Type of sponge
15. Russian steersman
16. Growing out
17. Brisk
18. Recipient
19. Scott
20. Old Irish garment
21. Devoured
22. Baseball's Mel

Television

6: 9.15 Play
Channel 6:
7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Special programme on Japan
9.15 Clayhanger
10.00 News in English
10.15 Sixth sense

Amman Airport

9.30 Dhahran
9.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
9.40 Kuwait
9.45 Dubai
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
12.20 Deer-Azour, Damascus (SA)
15.05 Aqaba (SA)
17.30 Cairo
18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
19.00 London
19.00 Rome
19.15 Abu Dhabi
21.00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
21.20 Riyadh (SDI)
21.20 (EA)

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):
7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Play of the week
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Pop music
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 News reports
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Apricots (large): 240-320
Appricots (small): 160-200
Apples (double red): 200-260
Bell pepper: 80-120
Bell pepper: 140-180
Cauliflower: 80-110
Carrots (yellow): 50-65
Cucumber (small): 100-140
Cucumbers (large): 50-80
Cherry (large): 200-240
Cherry (small): 120-160
Cherry (red): 220-300
Eggplant (small): 80-110
Eggplant (large): 100-130
Grape leaves: 120-160
Green beans: 80-120
Garlic (dry): 120-160
Hot Pepper: 120-160
Lemon: 80-120
Horse beans: 40-60
Marrow (regular): 50-80
Marrow (small): 40-60
Muskmelon: 160-200
Orange: 100-140
Onions (local): 60-80
Onions (imported): 50-80
Okra: 300-380
Potatoes (local): 100-130

Peaches (red): 160-200
Water melon: 80-120
Spinach: 25-35
Tangerines: 120-170
Tomatoes: 80-120
Wild cucumbers: 50-70

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Younes Al-Ise's: (36722)
Dr. Abdul Salam Abu-Awad: (38073)
Pharmacies:
College: (25010)
Raghadan: (24771)
Hussein: (38410)
Taxis:
Rainbow: (37249)
Ahl: (21127)
Culture Palace: (68955)

Despite strong rightwing opposition Spain lifts ban on political parties

MADRID, June 9 (R) — Spain's conservative Cortes (parliament) passed a law today lifting a 37-year-old ban on political parties, except the Communists, anarchists and separatists, after a stormy debate.

The law was passed despite extreme rightwing objections that it was unconstitutional and would destroy the authoritarian system left by the late General Franco.

There were 338 votes for, 91 against and 24 abstentions.

The historic vote would allow the socialists and other opposition parties to contest general elections early next year after being suppressed by General Franco who blamed them for the chaos that precipitated the 1936-39 civil war.

Senor Adolfo Suarez, a cabinet minister and secretary general of the state party, the National Movement, told the Cortes the new law was an important step in introducing a modern democracy to Spain.

Tito briefs Korotuk on his Athens talks

ANKARA, June 9 (R) — President Tito of Yugoslavia today briefed Turkish President Fahri Korotuk on his talks in Athens last month on the Greek-Turkish disputes over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea, officials said.

But there was no question of the 84-year-old Yugoslav leader, here on a three-day official visit, mediating a Turkish foreign ministry official said.

President Tito told President Korotuk that a solution to the Cyprus crisis would also ease the situation in the Middle East, a Yugoslav foreign ministry official said.

President Korotuk told President Tito the preservation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus on the basis of federalism represented a starting-point for a solution.

The talks followed speeches by the two leaders at a dinner last night in which they put forward apparently opposing ideas on the future of Cyprus.

President Korotuk said during today's talks that Turkey was very interested in the activities of the non-aligned countries, especially in that they did not differentiate between big and small nations, according to Yugoslav sources.

A Yugoslav success, however partial, in helping Greece and Turkey settle their differences, would enhance the reputation of the movement, the observers said.

After today's meeting of the two leaders the official talks ended. President Tito will host a dinner tonight for the Turkish President.

Ford-Carter presidential race now likely

(Continued from page 1)
Senator Humphrey said he would not do any presidential political campaigning on his own behalf.

Mr. Carter told newsmen he had done what he set out to do in the primaries — win about 1,200 to 1,300 of the delegate votes.

The Ford camp was jubilant at the Republican primary results. Aides said they were "very excited," and predicted the President would now win the party's nomination on the first convention ballot.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market drifted lower on lack of interest Wednesday, dealers said. At 15:00, the F.T. index was down 4.2 at 380.2.

Government stocks were occasionally fractionally easier in short dated loans but longs were little changed.

Leading industrials eased after a barely steady opening by between 1p and 5p.

Oils were lower, with BP off 8p and Shell losing 10p while banks lost around 5p to 7p where changed.

Mining shares were quietly firm. Gains of 25p were seen in heavyweight gold producers while Australians were higher where changed.

Among shares to ease a penny or so were Courtald, Marks, EMI, GEC, Hawker, Beecham, Dunlop and Bat. ICI was unchanged after moving irregularly while Tubes was flat with an 8p fall.

Falls of 4p or 5p were recorded by Bowater, Reed, Fisons, Glaxo, GKN, Unilever and Metal Box.

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Senor Suarez said the existence of political parties in Spain was a fact that had to be recognised.

"We are convinced that there is a minimum tacit agreement in the country regarding a change without risks, profound and orderly reforms, political pluralism and the existence of some political groups that channel ideological participation," he added.

He said King Juan Carlos who visited the United States last week was determined to achieve a modern democracy and bring Spain into line with western Europe.

The number of adverse votes was higher than the 50 forecast before the debate and reflected rightwing fears that the re-emergence of political parties would perturb nearly four decades of peace and economic progress under General Franco.

In today's debate, former Foreign Minister Laureano Lopez Rodo warned the government against

allowing too many political parties which, he said, could cause chaos.

He urged early passage of a new electoral law, saying that the key to democracy lay in a good electoral system which would allow several parties but avoid "the atomisation of forces."

"According to the methods adopted, the country could slide into despotism or anarchy," he said.

The government has promised to send to the Cortes an electoral bill by the middle of next month.

Senor Lopez Rodo said the regime left by General Franco could be perfected without denigrating it.

Another deputy urged that all control of and sanctions on parties should be left to the supreme court. Under the law, the government can refuse to recognise a party and suspend or fine it for infringements like receiving foreign funds but the final word rests with the supreme court.

\$6 million IDA loan for Jerash, Petra works

AMMAN, (JT) — The International Development Association, a World Bank affiliate, has decided to provide Jordan with an easy-term \$6 million loan repayable in 50 years for the improvement and development of the historical sites of Petra and Jerash.

Both Petra and Jerash have been recommended by UNESCO as Jordan's prime historical and archaeological sites.

The 12.1 million dollar project with the Jordanian government putting up the other \$6.1 million, will include: At the entrance of Petra, the modernisation and expansion of a hotel to include an additional 76 rooms, as well as the expansion of catering, shopping, reception, and other facilities such as camping grounds and stables also, the construction of modest infrastructure works.

In Jerash, a restaurant, several visitors' facilities and a sound and light programme will be developed measures for the protection and preservation of the archaeological monuments will also be undertaken under the project.

Following the completion of the project in 1980, visitors to Petra are expected to increase by 15 per cent annually and visitors to Jerash by 15 per cent per annum.

Jalloud seeks ceasefire in Beirut

(Continued from page 1)
between the postal ministry and the capital's main sports complex, had been held by troops of Saiga.

It burned after an attack by Fatah troops supported by Lebanese leftist forces.

The Palestinian news agency today also claimed Lebanese leftists and Palestinian forces have dislodged Syrian soldiers from the Kuwaiti embassy on the road to the airport.

The agency added that a localised ceasefire came into effect around the nearby teachers college.

On the student front, meanwhile, protest activities and peaceful occupations continued to take place throughout the world today, with such activity against the Syrian intervention in Lebanon most notable in Karachi, Brussels, Valencia (Spain), Bonn, Peking, Chicago and throughout some cities and camps on the occupied West Bank.

The project is expected to yield net foreign exchange earnings of \$1.5 million in 1979 and approximately \$4.5 million from 1980 on; it is also expected to generate an additional 1,100 jobs in hotels, construction, transport, handicrafts and other services provided by the tourism industry in Petra and Jerash.



AHLAN WA SAHLAN — Yasser Arafat (left) is greeted upon arrival at Cairo airport Tuesday by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy. (AP wirephoto).

U.S. confirms role in search for peace

(Continued from page 1)
The men on Tuesday that Washington has invited all parties involved in Lebanon, including Israel and the Soviet Union, not to worsen the present situation by over-reacting.

(Mr. Sisco, who was en route for Finland, said that the U.S. and the Soviet Union had a joint interest in keeping a low profile over Syrian military intervention in Lebanon.

Arab peace-keeping force ready to enter Lebanon

(Continued from page 1)
President Assad today spent several hours with the Arab League delegation discussing ways to end the Lebanese war.

The four envoys arrived from Cairo where an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers had called for an immediate ceasefire, withdrawal of Syrian troops, the formation of a joint Arab peace-keeping force, and a round-table conference of Lebanese factions to discuss a political settlement.

An official Syrian source said President Assad told the delegation: "Arab brethren should do all they can to find a suitable solution to the Lebanese crisis."

The four — Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad, Bahrain Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Mubarak, Libyan Foreign Undersecretary Abu Zeid Dorda and Algerian Arab League representative Kamal Moho — returned to Cairo to report to the foreign ministers.

Before leaving Damascus, Mr. Riad told reporters President Assad expressed support for any collective Arab action for the good of the Arab nation.

Mr. Riad said the president had also underlined Syria's support for the Palestinian resistance and Lebanon's unity, security and its territorial integrity.

In a related development, the United States has drawn up a plan to evacuate its embassy in Beirut and American citizens in Lebanon a State Department spokesman said in Washington today.

He stressed that the arrangements were routine for foreign trouble-spots.

There are about 50 Americans attached to the embassy and a thousand more scattered throughout the country.

Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld told a press conference that no measures had yet been taken to start an evacuation and the State Department had not requested any.

USSR calls for end to intervention

(Continued from page 1)
But in suggesting that the Syrian army had not succeeded in its declared intention of stopping the fighting, the statement came near to criticising the intervention.

The most urgent need in Lebanon is that all sides "in one way or another should immediately hold their fire," the statement continued.

"The Soviet Union urges all states to abstain from any action that goes against the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, so that these generally recognised international principles should be fully implemented in relation to Lebanon also," it said.

Soviet leaders, the statement added, felt it necessary to draw attention to the fact that the Palestinian resistance movement, "carrying on a courageous struggle for their legitimate rights," had been drawn into the "fratricidal war."

A series of reports appearing in the official Soviet press and on Tass news agency have blamed "imperialist forces" for instigating the events in Lebanon.



VICTOR'S JUSTICE — Two Angolan soldiers stand in front of anti-mercenary posters in Luanda Wednesday just days before the trial on June 11 of eleven foreign mercenaries starts there. Poster reads: "The Angolan people and their military arm, the Angolan Armed Forces, crush the myth of the mercenaries." (AP wirephoto).

Museum, sons, ladies get bulk of Getty estate

LOS ANGELES, June 9 (R) — Oil magnate Paul Getty left an estate of about \$40 million to his surviving sons, 11 women and identified loved ones, and his surviving sons, 11 women and Ocean View, according to his will filed here today.

The will said only that the estate would "extend" the million dollars that a spokesman for his executor said the value of the property in the will would reach about \$550 million.

His will filed for probate here today specified that most of his estate was to be given to the hands of his grandson, Paul Getty III, 19.

The spokesman said Mr. Getty, who died in London on Saturday

of heart trouble, had left other money and property tied up in trusts. Shortly before his death, Mr. Getty's wealth was put at between \$2,000 and \$4,000 million, making him one of the wealthiest men in the world.

The 11 women named in the will of the 83-year-old magnate are Penelope Anne Kitson, Mary Tabor, Gloria Ryglew, Mary Magness, Belene Clifford, Karin Mannhardt, Lady Ursula d'Abo, Hildegarde Kahn, Rohana Lund, Marianne von Alvensleben and Rosabella Borch.

An official of Getty Oil Co. said he did not believe any of the women were members of Mr. Getty's staff. Some of the women got a lump payment and others between \$100 and \$1,167 monthly for the rest of their lives.

Mr. Getty put aside \$50,000 to build a marble mausoleum for himself and his descendants on his estate in Malibu on the Pacific Ocean.

His body is due to be flown back to the U.S. tomorrow and a public memorial service will be held for him in a Methodist church here Thursday.

The three sons named in the will are Jean Ronald Getty, Gordon Peter Getty and J. Paul Getty, Jr.

He directed that his former wife, Louise Lynch Getty, divorced in 1956, was to get \$55,000 monthly for the rest of her life.

In a move aimed at heading off other claimants, he directed that anyone else who turned up to claim they were his wife or child would get only "ten dollars and no more" — on condition a court first upheld their claim.

Israel boycotts U.N. meet on Palestine

(Continued from page 1)
Cuba, a vice-chairman of the Palestine rights committee, said systematic propaganda was being carried out in the Western world against the Palestinians.

After hearing statements by other members of the committee today, the council adjourned without setting a date for the resumption of the debate.

The president, Guyana Ambassador Rashleigh Jackson, said this would be in the near future, after consultations among the members.

The committee's report calls for Israel's withdrawal, in preparation for the establishment of a Palestinian Arab state.

It also proposes a two-stage plan for the repatriation of Palestinians displaced between 1948 and 1967.

Israel's U.N. representative, Chaim Herzog, in rejecting the report last week, said it was "a calculated formula for the destruction of the state of Israel."

The report recommends that the Security Council draw up a timetable for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories they have occupied since the 1967 war, including the West Bank and Gaza.

The evacuated territories would be taken over by the United Nations which, with the cooperation of the Arab League, would subsequently hand them over to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

As soon as what the report calls an "independent Palestinian entity" has been established, the U.N. would make further arrangements for the "full implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people," the resolution of outstanding problems, and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region.

Angolans demand death sentence for mercenaries

LUANDA, June 9 (R) — Tens of thousands of Angolans today held a mass rally and march through the streets of Luanda today demanding the death sentence for mercenaries.

Scranton, Rumsfeld to tour Africa

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 9 (AP) — United States permanent U.N. representative William Scranton is to undertake a tour of 14 African countries from June 12 to July 2 at the request of President Ford, he announced here last night.

Mr. Scranton said his tour was designed to emphasize the United States' new interest in Africa. The U.S., Mr. Scranton said, sincerely wished to help African countries improve their economic situation.

In this, the U.S. was not only acting out of humanitarian considerations but in its own interest, since African countries would become as they developed, a market for new American industry.

Mr. Scranton said he planned to visit Sierra Leone, Senegal, Upper Volta, Gabon, Central African Republic, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Cameroon and Ivory Coast.

He added that the United States would not recognise Angola until Cuban troops started to withdraw.

Earlier today it was reported U.S. Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld may visit Africa this month, authoritative Pentagon sources said.

The visit — the first ever by an American defence secretary — would probably take in Cairo and Kenya, the same source said.

Meanwhile, President Gerald Ford today asked Congress to approve supplementary credits of \$1.5 billion for security aid to Zaire, Zambia and "other southern African countries." The sum would come out of the 1977 budget.

They called for the death sentence for mercenaries who were responsible for the deaths of Angolans.

The mercenaries were responsible for the deaths of Angolans who were killed during the Angolan civil war.

In another development, the Angolan government argued the expulsion of American woman journalist Robin Wright, who came here to cover the trial, was a violation of international law.

Miss Wright, 28, who covered the civil war from the FRELIMO side, was the first correspondent to part on the alleged killing of mercenaries at the order of the leader.

Angolan police detained Mr. Wright, a part-time correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor and the Washington Post, at night. She said before her detention that she had been asked to testify at the trial of the 11 mercenaries, but she refused.

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